



Alosa sapidissima

American Shad, Atlantic Shad, White Shad

Threat Scores

1. Ecological Impact
 - The May-July migration of adult Shad overlaps with that of Sockeye and Chinook Salmon
 - Shad block entrances to the Columbia River fish ladders, delaying salmon passage over dams
 - Other impacts of Shad on native communities are not well known; however, the presence of millions of Shad may change food-web interactions
 - The diet of juvenile Shad may overlap with that of the native Salmon species in the estuary, and the abundance of young Shad greatly increases the prey available to larger predator species
2. Invasive Potential
 - Low potential for migration into nearby lakes and rivers from introduced areas.
3. Geographic Extent
 - Locally pervasive
4. Management Difficulty
 - No known controls in aquatic environments



Geography and Habitat

1. Native: Atlantic Coast, from Canada to Florida
2. Introduced: California, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska
3. Anadromous
 - Begins life in fresh water and spends most of their life in salt water

Invasion Pathways

1. Intentionally stocked in open water by California Fisheries Commission
2. Natural spread

Non-Native Locations

1. 54 - Gulf of Alaska
2. 55 - N. American Pacific Fjordland
3. 56 - Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
4. 57 - Oregon, Washington, Vancouver
5. 58 - N. California
6. 59 - S. California Bight

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer et al. 2008. Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity. *Frontiers in ecology and the environment*. Vol. 6, No. 9, pp. 485-492.
2. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>
3. http://pblabs.biology.dal.ca/images/pb_pics/Shad1web.jpg
4. <http://www.fishbase.org/Summary/SpeciesSummary.php?id=1584>